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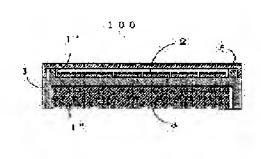
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(21) Application number : **04-143792** (71) Applicant : **MURATA MFG CO LTD**

(22) Date of filing: **04.06.1992** (72) Inventor: **SHIGENO KICHIJI**

(54) LONG TYPE MAGNETIC SENSOR



(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide a magnetic sensor flexibly respondable when the location of a magnetic pattern is changed, capable of reading magnetic pattern in high information density even when it is provided all over the surface.

CONSTITUTION: A long groove 1', which is in the same direction as that of the longer side of a case 1, is provided near the central part on one surface of a long case 1. A plurality of magnetoresistive elements 2 are arranged in the groove 1' without spacing, while a groove 1" for a long magnet in the same direction as the longer side direction of the case is provided on the other surface of the case 1, followed by installation of

a long magnet 3 in the groove 1" for a magnet. Irrespective of the position of a magnetic pattern, even when there are magnetic pattern all over the surface, reading is possible in high information density.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Prepare the 1st slot of the long picture of the direction of a case long side, and this direction near the center section of the whole surface of a long case, and while opening and arranging spacing predetermined [nothing / or / spacing] into this 1st slot, two or more

magnetic resistance elements The long mold magnetometric sensor characterized by installing the set-type long picture magnet which established the 2nd slot of the long picture of the direction of a case long side, and this direction in the field opposite to the field in which said 1st slot was established, united a long magnet or plurality with this 2nd slot, and was made into the long picture.

[Claim 2] The long mold magnetometric sensor which uses each magnetic resistance element as 4 terminal molds, and is characterized by enabling adjustment of the die length of the detection section as a magnetometric sensor by carrying out external connection in a long mold magnetometric sensor according to claim 1.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the long mold magnetometric sensor which can detect the whole surface of analytes, such as a magnetic card, to high density certainly in more detail about a long mold magnetometric sensor.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Drawing 8 is the perspective view of an example of the conventional long mold magnetometric sensor. In this long mold magnetometric sensor 600, crevice 61' vacates predetermined spacing C' for the whole surface of a case 61, and is prepared in it. [two or more (it sets to drawing 8 and they are four pieces)] The magnetic resistance element 62 is inserted in each crevice 61'. That is, a magnetic resistance element 62 has spacing C', and is arranged in the shape of a straight line. 65 is lead wire and has connected the magnetic

resistance element 62 and the terminal pin 66.

[0003] Analyte 611 passes through the upper part of the long mold magnetometric sensor 600 in the direction where said magnetic resistance element 62 is arranged in the shape of a straight line, and the direction which intersects perpendicularly. 630 is a magnetic pattern which analyte 611 has.

[0004] Drawing 9 is the sectional view of the direction of a long side of the long mold magnetometric sensor 600. a case 61 — on the other hand — being alike — crevice 61" for magnets is prepared corresponding to each crevice 61', and the permanent magnet 63 is installed in crevice 61" for these magnets, respectively. 64 is metal covering.

[0005] Drawing 10 is the explanatory view of the detection condition by the magnetic resistance element 62. Two or more magnetic patterns 630 which analyte 611 has are detected, respectively by passing through the detection section K' top of the magnetic resistance element 62 of the long mold magnetometric sensor 600.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In the above-mentioned conventional long mold magnetometric sensor 600, as shown in drawing 11, when the location of the magnetic pattern 630 of analyte 611 is changed, the magnetic pattern 630 which passes the part of spacing C' without passing through a detection section top appears, and there is a trouble it becomes impossible to detect the magnetic pattern 630. Moreover, in the part of spacing C', as shown in drawing 12, when the magnetic pattern 630 is all over analyte 611, since the magnetic pattern 630 is undetectable, there is a trouble that the information density which can be read becomes so low. Then, also when the magnetic pattern of analyte is in the whole surface, the purpose of this invention is to offer the long mold magnetometric sensor which can read by high information density, while it can respond flexibly, when the location of a magnetic pattern is changed.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The long mold magnetometric sensor of this invention prepares the 1st slot of the long picture of the direction of a case long side, and this direction near the center section of the whole surface of a long case, and while it opens and arranges spacing predetermined [nothing / or / spacing] into this 1st slot, into it two or more magnetic resistance elements The 2nd slot of the long picture of the direction of a case long side and this direction is established in a field opposite to the field in which said 1st slot was established, and it is characterized by installing the set-type long

picture magnet which united a long magnet or plurality with this 2nd slot, and was made into the long picture on a configuration. In the long mold magnetometric sensor of the above-mentioned configuration, it is desirable to use each magnetic resistance element as 4 terminal molds, and to enable adjustment of the die length of the detection section as a magnetometric sensor by carrying out external connection.

[0008]

[Function] The 1st slot of the long picture of the direction of a case long side and this direction is prepared near the center section of the whole surface of a long case, and it enabled it to arrange a magnetic resistance element in the long mold magnetometric sensor of this invention in the location of arbitration. Moreover, the 2nd slot of the long picture of the direction of a case long side and this direction is established in the center section of the other sides of a long case, and the long magnet or the set-type long picture magnet was installed. [0009] So, when the location of a magnetic pattern is changed, it can detect suitably by changing the array location of a magnetic resistance element according to the location of the magnetic pattern. In addition, since the long magnet is used, even if it changes the array location of a magnetic resistance element, there is no problem on magnetic bias. Moreover, when the magnetic pattern of analyte is in the whole surface, reading becomes possible [without reducing information density] in arranging a magnetic resistance element without vacating spacing. Furthermore, the location and die length of the detection section can be set now as arbitration with external connection by using each magnetic resistance element as 4 terminal molds. [0010]

[Example] Hereafter, the example shown in drawing explains this invention to a detail further. In addition, thereby, this invention is not limited. Drawing 1 is the perspective view of the long mold magnetometric sensor 100 of one example of this invention.

[0011] In this long mold magnetometric sensor 100, slot 1' of the direction of a case long side and this direction is prepared in the center section of the whole surface of the long case 1. in addition, magnetic-resistance-element 2 fang-furrow section 1' -- both ends are good not to prepare slot 1' so that it may not shift in inside.

[0012] Here, the depth of slot 1' is larger than the thickness of a magnetic resistance element 2, and width of face should just be extent from which a magnetic resistance element 2 does not shift to a transient. Moreover, die length should just be extent from which a desired number of magnetic resistance elements 2 do not shift to **** and a transient.

[0013] Next, a desired number of magnetic resistance elements 2 are arranged to said slot 1'.

[0014] Here, the part without the need for detection does not need to arrange a magnetic resistance element 2.

[0015] Furthermore, a terminal 5 is drawn from each magnetic resistance element 2, and each ****** 5 is connected with the terminal pin 6 corresponding to each ***** 5 which fixed in the case 1.

[0016] Specifically in drawing, it considers as three terminals.

[0017] Drawing 2 is the sectional view of the direction of a long side of the long mold magnetometric sensor 100.

[0018] Slot 1" of the direction of a case long side and this direction is prepared in a field opposite to the field in which said slot 1' was prepared so that it may correspond with slot 1'.

[0019] And a long magnet is installed in this slot 1" as a magnet for magnetic bias.

[0020] Here, the depth of slot 1" is larger than the thickness of the magnet for magnetic bias, and die length and width of face should just be extent which can install the magnet for magnetic bias.

[0021] The detection side which is a field in which said slot 1' was prepared has that common of a wrap with the metal covering 4.

[0022] Moreover, if the configuration of the metal covering 4 can cover a magnetic resistance element 2, what kind of configuration is concretely sufficient as it.

[0023] Drawing 3 and drawing 4 are the explanatory views of the detection condition over the analyte 611 which has the magnetic pattern 630 in a part. Even when it differs as the location of the magnetic pattern 630 shows drawing 3 and drawing 4 since the magnetic resistance element 2 is arranged densely, it can detect suitably. Drawing 5 is the explanatory view of the detection condition over the analyte 611 which has the magnetic pattern 630 in the whole surface. Since spacing C is stopped to the minimum, it is detectable by high information density. [0024] Drawing 6 is the explanatory view of the long mold magnetometric sensor 200 by other examples of this invention. Comparatively short permanent magnet 3' was put in order densely, and this long mold magnetometric sensor 200 has long-picture-ized it substantially. It is the same configuration as the long mold magnetometric sensor 100 of said example except it. Drawing 7 is the explanatory view of the long mold magnetometric sensor 300 by the example of further others of this invention. The magnetic resistance element 21 of 4 terminal molds is being used for this long mold magnetometric sensor 300. It is the same configuration as the long mold magnetometric sensor 100 of said example

except it. Since the magnetic resistance element 21 of 4 terminal molds is used, the width of face and the location of a detection field can be freely set up with external connection. In the example of drawing 7, in order to detect the range A of analyte 611, external connection of the magnetic resistance elements 21-25 is made, and it is used as one magnetic resistance element. On the other hand, in order to detect the range B of analyte 611, a magnetic resistance element 26 is used independently.

[0025]

[Effect of the Invention] When the location of a magnetic pattern is changed, while being able to respond flexibly according to the long mold magnetometric sensor of this invention, also when the magnetic pattern of analyte is in the whole surface, it can read by high information density.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the perspective view of the long mold magnetometric sensor of one example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the sectional view of the direction of a long side of the long mold magnetometric sensor of drawing 1.

[Drawing 3] It is the explanatory view of the detection condition by the long mold magnetometric sensor of drawing 1.

[Drawing 4] It is the explanatory view of another detection condition by the long mold magnetometric sensor of drawing 1.

[Drawing 5] It is the explanatory view of still more nearly another detection condition by the long mold magnetometric sensor of drawing 1. [Drawing 6] It is the explanatory view of the long mold magnetometric

sensor of other examples of this invention.

[Drawing 7] It is the explanatory view of the long mold magnetometric sensor of the example of further others of this invention.

[Drawing 8] It is the perspective view of an example of the conventional long mold magnetometric sensor.

[Drawing 9] It is the sectional view of the direction of a long side of the long mold magnetometric sensor of drawing 8.

[Drawing 10] It is the explanatory view of the detection condition by the long mold magnetometric sensor of drawing 8.

[Drawing 11] It is the explanatory view of another detection condition by the long mold magnetometric sensor of drawing 8.

[Drawing 12] It is the explanatory view of still more nearly another detection condition by the long mold magnetometric sensor of drawing 8. [Description of Notations]

100, 200, 300 Long mold magnetometric sensor

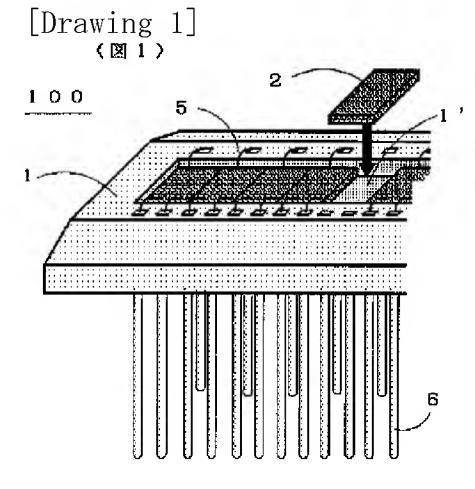
- 1 Case
- 1' Slot
- 1" Slot for magnets
- 2 Magnetic Resistance Element
- 3 Long Magnet
- 3' Comparatively short magnet
- 4 Metal Covering
- 611 Analyte
- 630 Magnetic Pattern
- C Spacing
- K Detection section
- 21-25 Magnetic resistance element

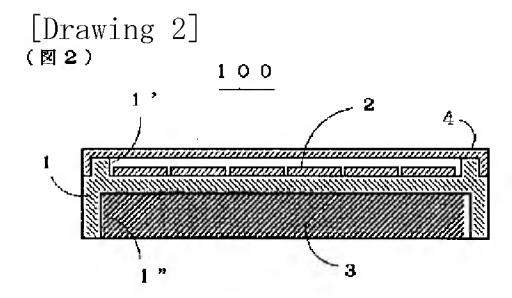
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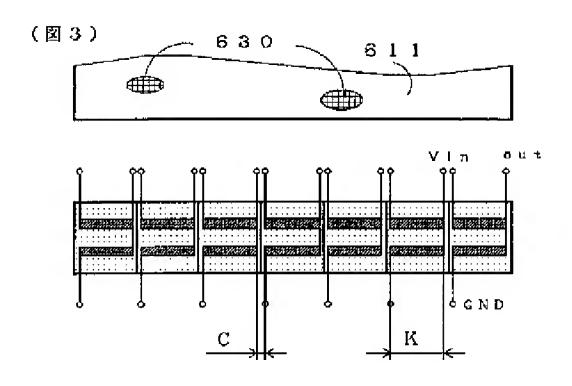
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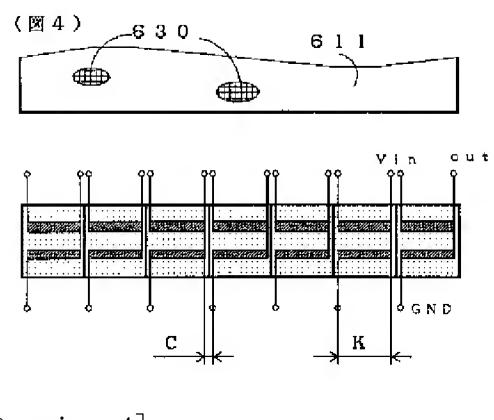
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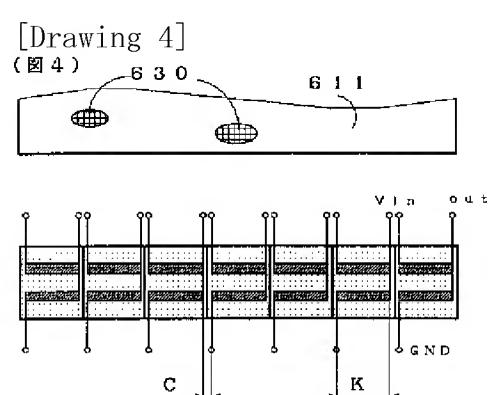




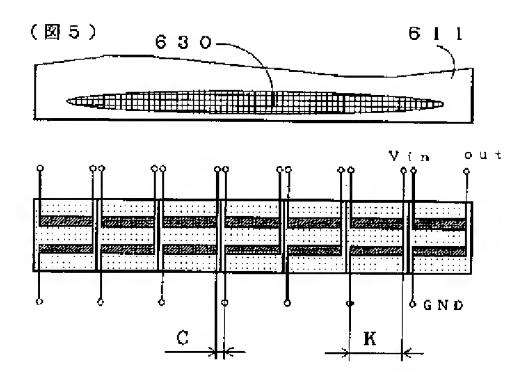
[Drawing 3]



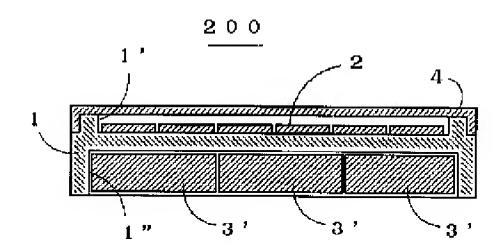


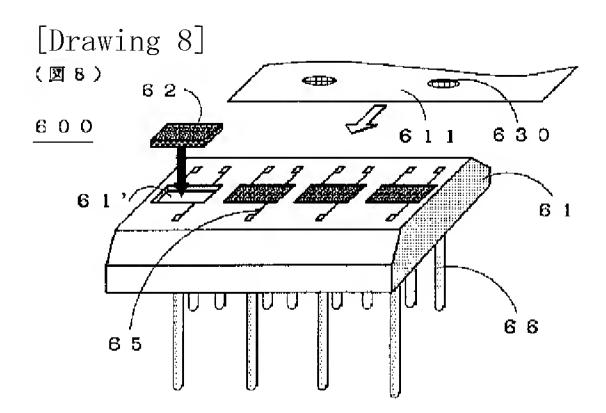


[Drawing 5]



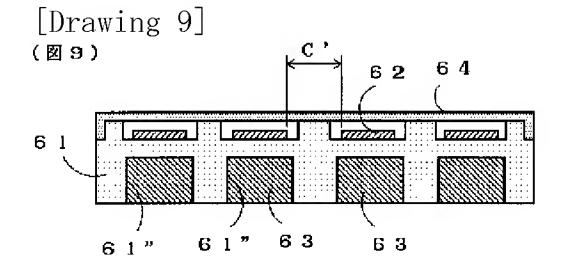
[Drawing 6]

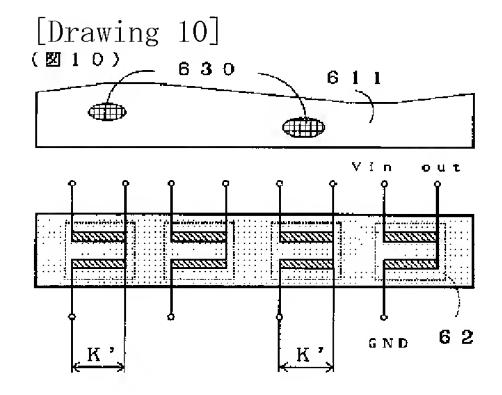


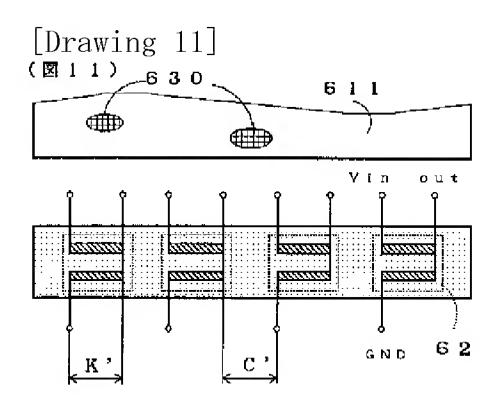


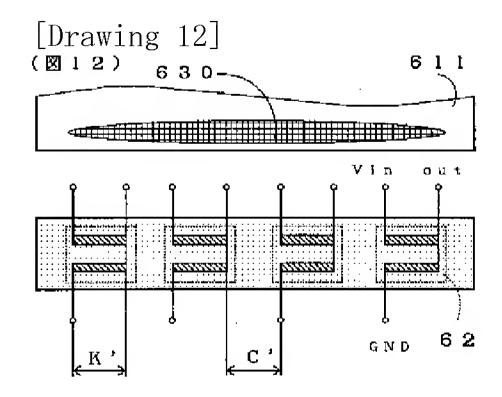
(図7)
630
611
630
Win
A
B

Vin
Vin
Vin
GND
21 22 23 24 25
outA outB









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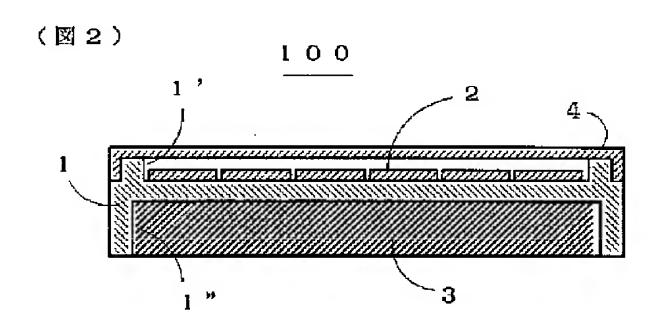
(54) 【発明の名称】 長尺型磁気センサ

(57)【要約】

【目的】 磁気パタンの位置が変更された場合に柔軟に 対応可能であり、磁気パタンが全面にある場合にも高い 情報密度で読み取り可能である磁気センサを提供する。

長尺のケース1の一面の中央部付近にケース 【構成】 長辺方向と同方向の長尺の溝1'を設け、該溝1'に複 数個の磁気抵抗素子2を間隔なしに配列すると共に、ケ ース1の他面にケース長辺方向と同方向の長尺の磁石用 溝1"を設け、該磁石用溝1"に長尺磁石3を設置す る。

【効果】 磁気パタンの位置にかかわりなく、磁気パタ ンが全面にある場合でも、高い情報密度で読み取り可能 である。



1

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 長尺のケースの一面の中央部付近にケー ス長辺方向と同方向の長尺の第1溝を設け、該第1溝に 複数個の磁気抵抗素子を、間隔なしに又は所定の間隔を あけて配列すると共に、前記第1溝を設けた面と反対の 面にケース長辺方向と同方向の長尺の第2溝を設け、該 第2溝に長尺磁石または複数個を一体化して長尺とした 集合型長尺磁石を設置したことを特徴とする長尺型磁気 センサ。

【請求項2】 いて、各磁気抵抗素子を4端子型とし、外部結線するこ とで磁気センサとしての検知部の長さを調整可能にした ことを特徴とする長尺型磁気センサ。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】この発明は、長尺型磁気センサに 関し、さらに詳しくは、磁気カード等の被検体の全面を 確実に高密度に検知することが出来る長尺型磁気センサ に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】図8は、従来の長尺型磁気センサの一例 の斜視図である。この長尺型磁気センサ600におい て、ケース61の一面には、凹部61'が、所定の間隔 C'を空けて複数個(図8においては4個)設けられて いる。各凹部61)には、磁気抵抗素子62が嵌め込ま れている。つまり、磁気抵抗素子62は、間隔C'をも って直線状に配列されている。65は、リード線であ り、磁気抵抗素子62と端子ピン66とを接続してい る。

の上部を、前記磁気抵抗素子62が直線状に配列されて いる方向と直交する方向に通過する。630は、被検体 611の持つ磁気パタンである。

【0004】図9は、長尺型磁気センサ600の長辺方 向の断面図である。ケース61の他面には、各凹部6 1'に対応して磁石用凹部61"が設けられ、それら磁 石用凹部61"に永久磁石63がそれぞれ設置されてい る。64は、メタルカバーである。

【0005】図10は、磁気抵抗素子62による検知状 ン630が、長尺型磁気センサ600の磁気抵抗素子6 2の検知部K'上を通過することで、それぞれ検知され る。

[0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上記従来の長尺型磁気 センサ600では、図11に示すように被検体611の 磁気パタン630の位置を変えた場合、検知部上を通過 しないで間隔C'の部分を通過する磁気パタン630が 出現し、その磁気パタン630を検知できなくなる問題

が被検体611の全面にある場合、間隔C'の部分では 磁気パタン630を検知できないため、読み取れる情報 密度がそれだけ低くなる問題点がある。そこで、この発 明の目的は、磁気パタンの位置が変更された場合に柔軟 に対応できると共に、被検体の磁気パタンが全面にある 場合にも高い情報密度で読み取りを行うことが出来る長 尺型磁気センサを提供することにある。

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】この発明の長尺型磁気セ 請求項1に記載の長尺型磁気センサにお 10 ンサは、長尺のケースの一面の中央部付近にケース長辺 方向と同方向の長尺の第1溝を設け、該第1溝に複数個 の磁気抵抗素子を、間隔なしに又は所定の間隔をあけて 配列すると共に、前記第1溝を設けた面と反対の面にケ ース長辺方向と同方向の長尺の第2溝を設け、該第2溝 に長尺磁石または複数個を一体化して長尺とした集合型 長尺磁石を設置したことを構成上の特徴とするものであ る。上記構成の長尺型磁気センサにおいて、各磁気抵抗 素子を4端子型とし、外部結線することで磁気センサと しての検知部の長さを調整可能にするのが好ましい。

[0008]20

【作用】この発明の長尺型磁気センサでは、長尺のケー スの一面の中央部付近にケース長辺方向と同方向の長尺 の第1溝を設けて、磁気抵抗素子を任意の位置で配列で きるようにした。また、長尺のケースの他面の中央部に ケース長辺方向と同方向の長尺の第2溝を設けて、長尺 磁石または集合型長尺磁石を設置するようにした。

【0009】そこで、磁気パタンの位置が変更された場 合には、その磁気パタンの位置に合せて磁気抵抗素子の 配列位置を変えることで、好適に検知できるようにな 【0003】被検体611は、長尺型磁気センサ600 *30* る。なお、長尺磁石を用いているため、磁気抵抗素子の 配列位置を変えても磁気バイアス上の問題はない。ま た、被検体の磁気パタンが全面にある場合には、磁気抵 抗素子を間隔を空けないで配列することで、情報密度を 低下させることなく読み取りが出来るようになる。さら に、各磁気抵抗素子を4端子型とすることで、外部結線 により任意に検知部の位置と長さを設定できるようにな る。

[0010]

【実施例】以下、図に示す実施例によりこの発明をさら 態の説明図である。被検体611が持つ複数の磁気パタ 40 に詳細に説明する。なお、これによりこの発明が限定さ れるものではない。図1は、この発明の一実施例の長尺 型磁気センサ100の斜視図である。

> 【0011】この長尺型磁気センサ100では、長尺の ケース1の一面の中央部にケース長辺方向と同方向の溝 部1'を設ける。なお、磁気抵抗素子2が溝部1'中で ずれたりしないように、両端は溝部1'を設けないのが よい。

【0012】ここで、溝部1'の深さは、磁気抵抗素子 2の厚さよりも大きく、幅は、磁気抵抗素子2が過渡に 点がある。また、図12に示すように磁気パタン630 *50* ずれたりしない程度であればよい。また、長さは、所望 の数の磁気抵抗素子2が収り、且つ過渡にずれたりしな い程度であればよい。

【0013】つぎに、前記溝部1'に、所望の数の磁気 抵抗素子2を配列する。

【0014】ここで、検知の必要の無い部分は磁気抵抗 素子2を配列しなくてもよい。

【0015】さらに、各磁気抵抗素子2から端子5を導 出し、各該端子5を、ケース1に固着された各該端子5 に対応する端子ピン6と接続する。

【0016】具体的には、図においては、3端子とす 10 図である。 る。

【0017】図2は、長尺型磁気センサ100の長辺方 向の断面図である。

【0018】前記溝部1、を設けた面と反対の面に、ケ ース長辺方向と同方向の溝部1"を溝部1"と対応する ように設ける。

【0019】そして、該溝部1"に、磁気バイアス用磁 石として長尺磁石を設置する。

【0020】ここで、溝部1"の深さは、磁気バイアス 用磁石の厚さよりも大きく,長さと幅は、磁気バイアス *20* 用磁石が設置可能な程度であればよい。

【0021】前記溝部1)を設けた面である検知面は、 メタルカバー4で覆うのが一般的である。

【0022】また、具体的にメタルカバー4の形状は、 磁気抵抗素子2を覆うことができるならばどの様な形状 でもよい。

【0023】図3、図4は、一部に磁気パタン630が ある被検体611に対する検知状態の説明図である。磁 気抵抗素子2が密に配列されているため、磁気パタン6 30の位置が図3,図4に示すように異なる場合でも*、 30* の説明図である。 好適に検知できる。図5は、全面に磁気パタン630が ある被検体611に対する検知状態の説明図である。間 隔Cが最小限に抑えられているため、高い情報密度で検 知可能である。

【0024】図6は、この発明の他の実施例による長尺 型磁気センサ200の説明図である。この長尺型磁気セ ンサ200は、比較的短い永久磁石3'を密に並べて、 実質的に長尺化している。それ以外は、前記実施例の長 尺型磁気センサ100と同じ構成である。図7は、この 発明のさらに他の実施例による長尺型磁気センサ300 40 3' の説明図である。この長尺型磁気センサ300は、4端 子型の磁気抵抗素子21を使用している。それ以外は、 前記実施例の長尺型磁気センサ100と同じ構成であ る。4端子型の磁気抵抗素子21を使用しているため、 外部結線により自由に検知領域の幅や位置を設定でき る。図7の例では、被検体611の範囲Aを検知するた め、磁気抵抗素子21~25を外部接続して1個の磁気

抵抗素子として使用する。一方、被検体611の範囲B を検知するため、磁気抵抗素子26を単独に使用する。

[0025]

【発明の効果】この発明の長尺型磁気センサによれば、 磁気パタンの位置が変更された場合に柔軟に対応できる と共に、被検体の磁気パタンが全面にある場合にも高い 情報密度で読み取りを行うことが出来る。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】この発明の一実施例の長尺型磁気センサの斜視

【図2】図1の長尺型磁気センサの長辺方向の断面図で ある。

【図3】図1の長尺型磁気センサによる検知状態の説明 図である。

【図4】図1の長尺型磁気センサによる別の検知状態の 説明図である。

【図5】図1の長尺型磁気センサによる更に別の検知状 態の説明図である。

【図6】この発明の他の実施例の長尺型磁気センサの説 明図である。

【図7】この発明の更に他の実施例の長尺型磁気センサ の説明図である。

【図8】従来の長尺型磁気センサの一例の斜視図であ る。

【図9】図8の長尺型磁気センサの長辺方向の断面図で ある。

【図10】図8の長尺型磁気センサによる検知状態の説 明図である。

【図11】図8の長尺型磁気センサによる別の検知状態

【図12】図8の長尺型磁気センサによる更に別の検知 状態の説明図である。

【符号の説明】

100, 200, 300 長尺型磁気センサ

ケース

1' 溝部

1" 磁石用溝部

磁気抵抗素子 2

3 長尺磁石

比較的短い磁石

メタルカバー 4

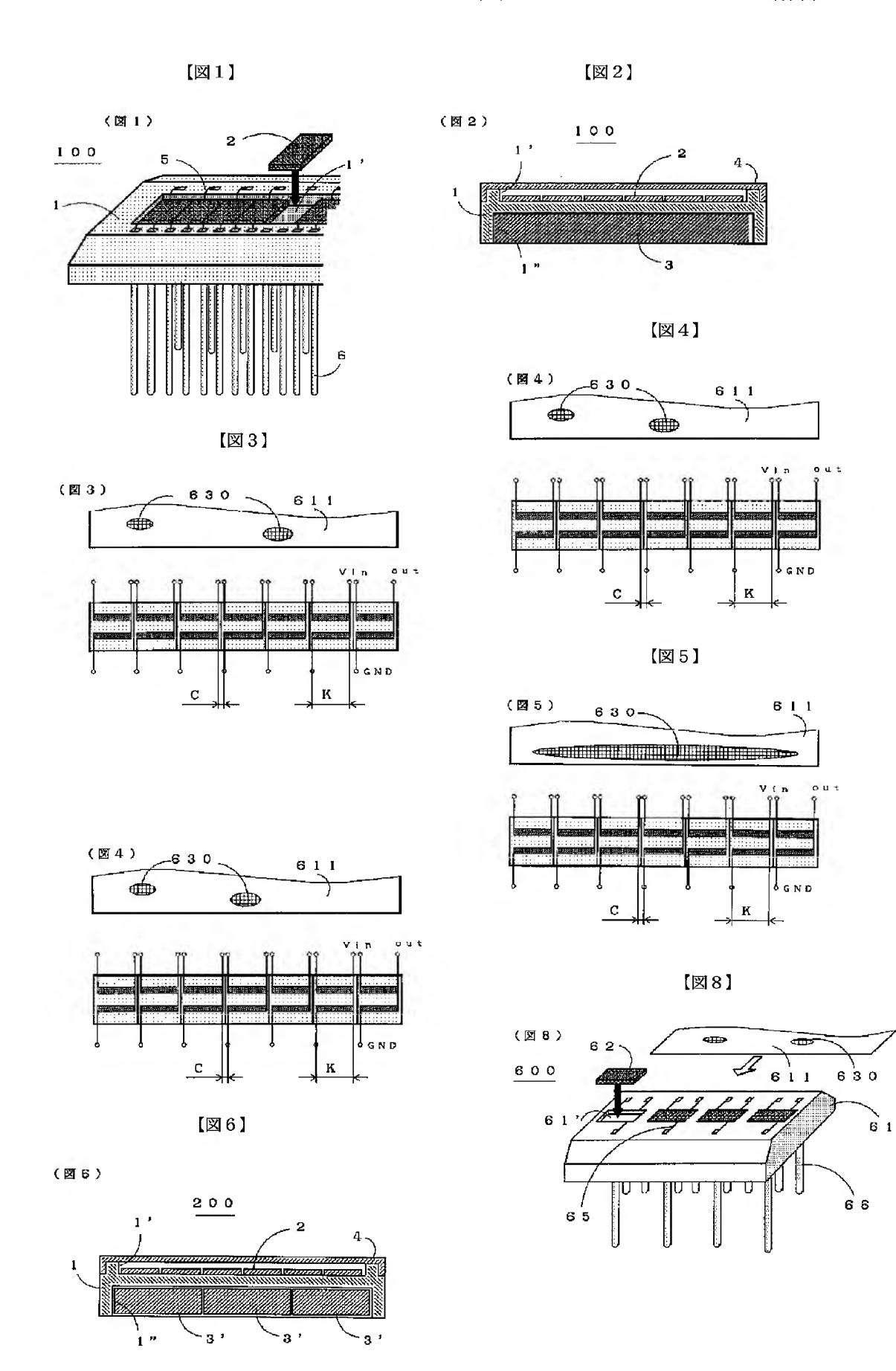
 $6\ 1\ 1$ 被検体

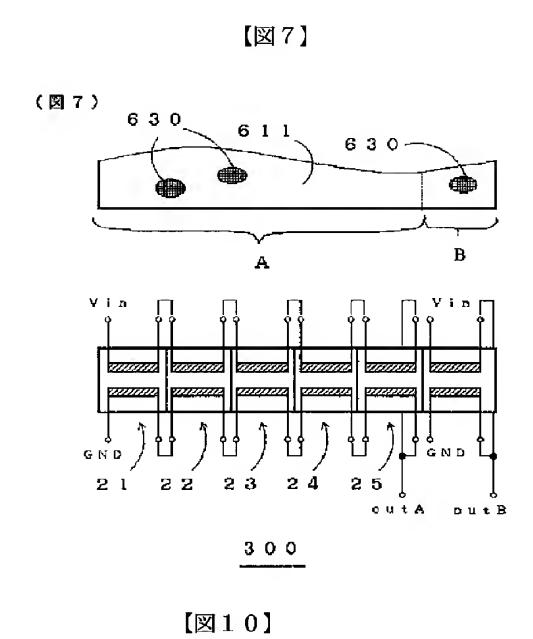
630 磁気パタン

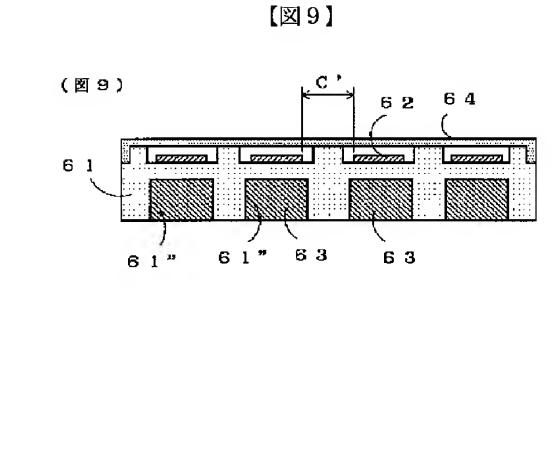
間隔 C

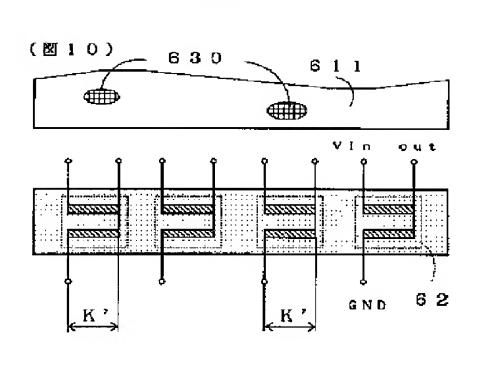
検知部 K

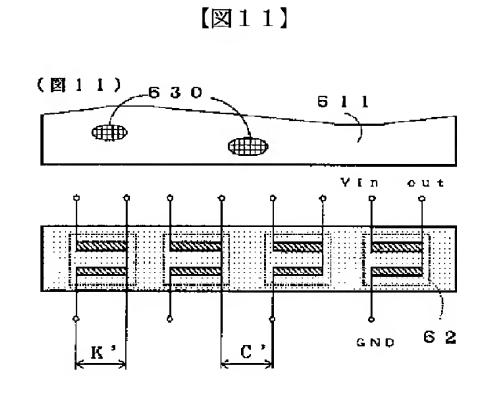
磁気抵抗素子 $21\sim 25$

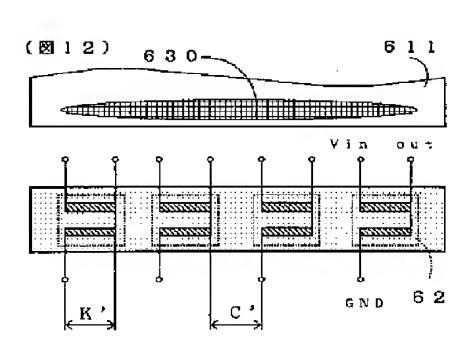












[図12]